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From the Knickerbocker.

THE WAY TO DISMISS MINISTERS.

CHAPTER II.

CASE OF PARSON GERRY.

After the dismission of Mr. Brush, the church in Stokeville remained for a great length of time unopened. The excitement had been so furious, and the feelings of the religious portion of the community so exasperated, that there seemed to be an indifference whether the church was ever resuscitated. But when they found that Mr. Brush was innocent, and that *they* were in the wrong, there was a movement immediately manifested to procure another clergyman.

No one was more forward in this work than Mrs. Meeks, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Polly Sly; these evil spirits who had by their venomous tongues first poisoned the congregation. It was resolved that an *old* man should be procured; one whom slander could not touch; one who had been tried in the fiery furnace; one in fine whose age should render him invulnerable to all the shafts which malice could forge, or slander direct.

After some weeks, "old *Parson Gerry*" was hit upon as the very man of all others to fill the pulpit in Stokeville. He was about sixty years of age, and as venerable in appearance as the pictures of the apostle. His fine head, quick piercing eye, wrinkled brow, and thin gray hair, gave to him a reverend and holy aspect. He was installed, and with a family of ten children, comfortably located in the parish house. He was one of those whose fortune it had been, as is too often the case with members of the clerical profession, never to be settled; to be tempest tossed through the world, without ever finding port. He had preached in every state in the Union, and almost in every town. He had never been in one spot long enough to take root; and when he came to Stokeville, with his children swarming around him, he seemed jaded out of all spirits; as one indeed who looked to the grave as his only resting place.

Old Parson Gerry was the town's talk for some months. Every body called upon his family, and every mouth was open in their praise. The old man was extolled as a "saint, if ever there was one;" his wife was a female Samaritan, and his daughters were all beautiful. "What a good old man Parson Gerry is!" said Mrs. Meeks—"What an amiable wife he has!" rejoined Mrs. Dow. "What lovely daughters!" said Mrs. Brown. The whole public sentiment had changed. There was at length a delightful calm after the late terrible storm. Several large parties were given on parson Gerry's account, and his daughters were hailed as the spirit and soul of them all. Presents were made to the family; and it really seemed for some months that it was impossible to do too much for, or exalt too highly, old Parson Gerry and his incomparable family.

Mr. Meeks, husband of Mrs. Meeks, was the first man to break in upon the quiet of the church the second time. It so happened that the old parson, on one or two occasions, omitted a portion of the service. Mr. Meeks detected this at once, and of course was struck dumb with horror. He said he "had been brought up a churchman, in the severest sense of the word; and it wounded his feelings, and roused his astonishment, to find Parson Gerry guilty of such sacrilege! There must be something wrong about him; he was either no christian or else his faith in the discipline of the church was sadly perverted." Of course a flame was soon blown up, which spread wider and wider; but before it had consumed the old gentlemen, some friendly hand extinguished it, harmonized the congregation, and tranquility was restored.

It was soon observed, that in spite of the harmony restored, there was a growing dislike to Parson Gerry and his preaching. The people were about "getting tired" of him, as the phrase is. His congregation began to drop off one after another, until scarcely an apology for an audience was left. Every member had his own excuse for not attending church. Some did not like his discourses because they were so long; others disliked them because they were prosy and dull; and many said he did not preach the true orthodox doctrine. There were a thousand objections to him; and each one who had an objection, found in it an excuse for deserting the church, until, as we have said, he had scarcely an apology for an audience left.

It was necessary to find some grave charge to justify the removal of Parson Gerry; and the ingenuity of Stokeville soon framed one. After torturing every act that had ever been committed by the minister or his family, they discovered that "Parson Gerry's wife and daughters were extravagant in their dress;" and it wounded the feelings of the congregation to behold christian simplicity outraged.

This was enough. An[illegible] snapped at the bait. The [illegible] son Gerry were so exc[illegible] were running the[illegible] ears in debt." It would never do, the church would be ruined.

"Oh!" said Miss Polly Sly, running breathless into Mrs. Dow's, just for an afternoon's call; "oh, Mrs. Dow! *have* you heard the news?"

"Why, what!" exclaimed Mrs. Dow, looking up in astonishment.

"Why, Parson Gerry! about Parson Gerry! He owes every body!" exclaimed Polly, holding up both hands with a holy horror.

"Why how you talk!" said Mrs. Dow.

"Yes, every body! every body! He owes Mr. Tape ten dollars for that beautiful satin his daughter Mary wears; and Mr. Shalley for the gingham; and Mr. Broadcloth for three new suits; and Mr. Worsted for the Lord knows how many goods! And every body says, Mrs. Dow, that he'll never pay; and they say he owes all the merchants where he comes from. Did you ever hear the like?" said Polly. "Did you ever in all your born days? And they say—"

"But perhaps he has the means to pay," interrupted Mrs. Dow.

"Pay!" said Polly, "not he! He never means to pay. Why that's the way every body says he gets through the world. Folks, you know, trust to his honesty because he is a clergyman; and then he runs away and cheats them. Such men as we have to fill our pulpit is really too bad."

"Yes, but don't let us condemn him until we are assured of his guilt!" replied Mrs. Dow, trying to pump up a christian spirit of forbearance.

"But don't you believe me!" exclaimed Polly; "every body says he is condemned already. Your husband, Mr. Dow, and Mr. Meeks, and Mr. Jones and two thirds of the church members and every body else, thinks so. He don't never mean to pay. And there's his girls; I saw them flirting through the streets this very day with their silks and satins, all of which he owes for. And he's got a new sofa, and I dare say he owes the cabinet maker for *that*—and his wife keeps a hired girl, and pays her a dollar a week. There never was such a man;" and Polly Sly, running out of breath, sank back for a moment, completely exhausted.

Just as Polly closed, in came Mrs. Meeks. "Didn't call to stay," said Mrs. Meeks. Polly heard Mrs. Meek's voice, and up she jumped, caught her by the hand, and was *so* glad to see her; it was so comfortable to see one's friends; there was so much trouble in the church, it "was rejoicing to find a person who could revive her spirits."

Mrs. Meeks was out on precisely the same business, to cry down Parson Gerry's extravagance. Mrs. Meeks had been "making calls" for two hours, talking all the time as fast as her tongue could rattle. She was as happy to meet Polly Sly, as Polly was to meet her.

"What *are* we to do with our minister!" exclaimed Polly to Mrs. Meeks, as soon as she got through welcoming her. "Mrs Dow and I have been talking about it. I've been telling her all about him; how he owes every body and can't pay; how the church is disgraced, and every body talks about it; and—"

"And how," said Mrs Meeks, suddenly cutting Polly short, "heavy demands have been sent on for collection from abroad to Lawyer Brief, who holds them in his hands, but don't want to make trouble!"

"Mercy sake!" roared Polly; "is he going to be sued? Well I expected it. I told them he owed where he come from. Don't say any more, Mrs. Meeks; I shall go distracted."

"What a man!" exclaimed Mrs. Dow, who just began to enter into the spirit of the occasion.

"Well," said Polly, "I must be going." And Mrs. Meeks said, "she must be going too;" and both bidding Mrs. Dow "good afternoon," talked scandal to the door, and then to the gate, and finally broke off the subject by bidding Mrs. Dow "good morning," and departing.

The next day the storm of scandal raged still higher. Several persons were seen talking at the corner of the streets, berating Parson Gerry and his family. Some said that the old man ran away from the first parish where he preached, to avoid the service of civil process for debt; others said that the Bishop had dismissed him for the same cause, and that he was preaching without license. Wherever he had been, the same extravagance, it was said, had been indulged in. The story was revived which originated with Mrs. Meeks "that heavy demands were sent on for collection, from abroad, to Lawyer Brief;" and two or three of the church vestry men visited the Lawyer to inquire into the matter. Lawyer Brief pronounced the charge false, but no one believed him, for they thought he acted from interested motives; that he was fearful of endangering the collection of his debt by adding fuel to the fire of persecution which was already consuming the victim.

[illegible] Stokeville lasted for [illegible] finally resolved that [illegible] be dismissed at once. He had of course heard of the charges which were in circulation against him; he pronounced them untrue, and was willing to submit them to an investigation. He admitted that he was somewhat in debt, but it was necessity alone that drove him into it. He nevertheless declared himself able to pay all. He denied that he owed a cent to any one abroad, or that prosecutions had been commenced against him. But it was of no use. The fiat had gone forth. It was determined that old Parson Gerry should leave the parish forthwith.

A covered wagon was shortly after seen moving out of Stokeville, containing the scanty furniture of Parson Gerry. His family were seated in a couple of carriages, which followed behind. They had been absolutely driven out of the place; and driven out too by those who were so sensitive in matters of religious duty that they considered themselves doing God service, in the course they had taken. They supposed they had purged the church, and cleansed it for the reception of another pastor.

RASH JUDGING.

That disposition of mind, I allow, is very censurable, which inspires a perpetual attention to the actions of our neighbors, and the motive of it is sufficient to make us abhor the practice. We have reason to think, that the more people pry into the conduct of their neighbors, the more they intend to gratify the barbarous pleasure of defaming them: but there is a disposition far more censurable still, and that is to be always ready to form a rigorous judgment on the least appearances of impropriety, and without taking pains to inquire, whether there be no circumstances that diminish the guilt of an action apparently wrong, nothing that renders it deserving of patience or pity. It doth not belong to us set ourselves up for judges of the actions of our brethren, to become inquisitors in regard to their manners, and to distribute punishments of sin and rewards of virtue. At least, when we usurp this right, let us not aggravate our conduct by the manner in which we exercise the bold, imperious usurpation. Let us not pronounce like bold, iniquitous judges on the actions of those sinners, to whom nature, society, and religion ought to unite us in an affectionate manner. Let us procure exact information of the causes of such criminals as we summon before our tribunals, and let us not deliver our sentences till we have weighed in a just balance whatever tends to condemn or to absolve them. This would bridle our malignity. We should be constrained to suspend for a long time our avidity to solicit, and to hasten the death of a sinner. The pleasure of declaring him guilty would be counterbalanced by the pain of trying the cause. Did the Pharisee give himself time to examine the whole conduct of the sinner, as he called her? Did he enter into all the discussions necessary to determine whether she were a penitent sinner, or an obstinate sinner: whether she were reformed, or hardened like a reprobate in the practice of sin? No, certainly. At the sight of the woman he recollects only the crimes of which she had been guilty; he did not see her, and he did not choose to see her in any other point of light: he pronounced her character rashly, and he wanted Jesus Christ to be as rash as himself, this is a woman of bad fame. Do you not perceive, my brethren, what wicked indolence animated this iniquitous judge, and perverted his judgment?

The Pharisee sinned by rashness. See how he judges of the conduct of Christ in regard to the woman, and of what the woman ought to expect of Jesus Christ, on supposition his mission had been divine, "this man, if he were a prophet, would have known who, and what manner of woman this is that touched him, for she is a sinner." This opinion supposes, that a prophet ought not in any case to have patience with a woman of this sort. As if it were possible for a prophet to have any design impenetrable to the eye of a Pharisee! As if any one had a right to censure the conduct of a man under the direction of the infinite Spirit! But it is because this man is a prophet, it is because he is more than a prophet, it is because he is the spring, the ocean, from which all the prophets derived the supernatural knowledge of the greatest mysteries of revelation, of predicting events the least likely to come to pass, of seeing into the most distant and impenetrable futurity; it is because of this, that he is capable of forming a just notion of the character of a sinner, and the nature of a sin. Yes, none but God can form such a judgment. *Who art thou, that judgest another?* Rom. xiv. 4. Such a judgment depends on so many difficult combinations, that none but an infinite intelligence is capable of making it with exactness. *Saurin*

The parent who uses intoxicating liquor in his family incurs a fearful responsibility. Though he may drink in moderation, he is unable to determine the amount of influence he is exerting upon those who are growing up around him, nor can he say but his moderate glass may be the cause of ruin to his son.

From the Raleigh Register.

Whig State Convention.

Tuesday, April 5, 1842.

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, said that there was one gentleman in that hall, whose opinions, as well from his peculiar position, as from the deservedly high reputation which he had in the country, were entitled to the very greatest respect. And he knew that this Convention were extremely anxious to hear him on the present occasion. He hoped therefore, that Mr. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy, the gentleman to whom he alluded, would not refuse to gratify his friends in this matter.

This call was seconded by the most unequivocal marks of approbation, which having subsided,

Mr. BADGER rose and remarked, that he could not resist the very flattering call which had been made upon him, to say something on the subject of the Report and Resolutions under consideration. Under ordinary circumstances, it might be deemed impertinent to make *any* allusion to himself, but occupying the peculiar position referred to by his friend from Bertie, he felt assured the Convention would not attribute to egotism a slight deviation by him, from a rule, the propriety of which, in general, none more readily acknowledged than himself.

It was known to all that he had been requested by Gen. Harrison to accept an appointment as a member of his Cabinet. It was well known to his immediate friends, who understood his motives, that he yielded his own personal wishes to the opinions of those he felt bound to consult. He went into the public service with extreme reluctance, and so far as he might be permitted to be a judge in his own case, entertaining no views inconsistent with true devotion to the country. We all know, continued Mr. B., that the eyes of the whole American people were turned to Harrison, with perfect confidence that every faculty he possessed would be exerted for the good of the country; and he believed as truly as he did in his existence, that he *would* have administered the government according to the great principles that had received the sanction of his fellow-citizens. Not like an eastern Sultan, born to rule, who, by the right of succession, claims the mastery over his fellow-creatures; but, as a the Representative of a free constitutional Republic, chosen by the voluntary suffrages of his fellow-citizens to administer the government they themselves had constructed, on the principles they themselves had declared. Therefore it was, that Harrison, before his election, and afterwards in his inaugural address, took occasion distinctly to announce that his powers should never be used to disappoint the known wishes or counteract the deliberate opinions of those over whom he presided, and that the government should be restored to its original health and vigor, so far as it could be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in his hands.

Was there, sir, a member of the Whig party, who did not look with confident hope and expectation to that session of Congress called by Harrison? *Who* did not anticipate a complete and satisfactory adjustment of all difficulties, caused by fraud or mismanagement? Every countenance was bright with animation, and every bosom beat high with the hope of deliverence. But in the councils of Heaven, another result was prepared. The good Harrison was taken away. All can bear witness to the pang which our hearts felt, when the melancholy tidings reached us. And it was not confined to the Whig party alone; for many a good man, who had differed from him in political opinions, severely felt the blow; some expressed indifference at the event, and a few so far forgot themselves, as to indulge in exultation. He hazarded nothing in saying, that no dispensation of Providence, since the death of Washington, had produced throughout the whole land so general a conviction that we had cause for sorrow, and the anticipation of evil. Still we could not but hope. The gentleman, on whom by constitutional provision, the duties of President devolved, as his friend from Bertie remarked, had been nominated and elected as a Whig, and where votes were to be got by the declaration, was "every inch a Whig." How could it be supposed he would prove faithless, and forget all the obligations imposed upon him by the circumstances of his election, heightened by a solemn sense of Providential interposition? How cruelly all our hopes were disappointed, is known but too well. Nothing which the ingenuity of man could devise, deeply anxious as the Whig Cabinet and the Whig Congress were on the subject, was able to satisfy the impracticable notions of Mr. Tyler. The Extra Session closed in gloom and despondency. And he must be here permitted to say, that he then regretted deeply, that our Whig friends in Congress did not take up at once and pass the bill to establish a Fiscal Bank, recommended by Mr. Ewing, the then Secretary of the Treasury. As a matter of policy, he thought, in this instance, the Whigs had acted injudiciously; though subsequent developements, he confessed, had produced a strong impression that even *this* bill would not have received his *official* approbation.

Congress adjourned. The Whig members issued an Address to the People of the United States, detailing the causes why nothing effectual had been done for public relief, and describing matters as they actually existed. To every word, contained in that manifesto, Mr. B. said he heartily subscribed. Immediately after this proceeding, several elections took place, and the Whigs were defeated. What was the inference? Did it manifest any diminution of Whig strength? Did it prove that the Whigs were less able, or less willing than before to carry out their principles? Let us examine. In Maine, for instance, the election took place immediately after the Veto. There, as elsewhere, the people were suffering from all the effects of a disordered currency—this Bank Bill was looked to by them as a great measure of relief—and, at the very moment when they expected its adoption, they are informed that it has been destroyed by one they supposed a friend. And without opportunity for consideration, or time to rally from the effects of such a blow, they are forced into an election. Did they go over to the enemy? No sir, they remained at home, and permitted the election to go by default; and, though not excusable for this result—for no man is excusable for inaction, when the great interests of his country are at stake—yet the circumstances offer a satisfactory solution of the causes of defeat there and elsewhere. Such being the state of things—with one at the head of the government who has now thrown off all disguise—who no longer claims to be a Whig either in principle, practice, or name—and from whom we have now just reason to expect an *active* agency against Whig success—what ought the great Whig party to do? As the eloquent gentleman last up (Mr. Cherry) had said—this is no time for uncertainty or indecision. What was ever gained by it by honest men, united for just purposes? In 1836 the Whigs were defeated for the Presidency, and why? Because, they were split up into fragments, sustaining one candidate in one state, and a different one in another, and by thus dividing their strength, as might have been expected, were baffled and beaten. But when Harrison was nominated at Harrisburg, every man laid aside his personal predilections, buried minor differences of opinion, inscribed his name upon the Whig banner, and unfurling it to the breeze, invoked the people to rally and drive the spoilers from their prey. The people of the United States gathered under that glorious banner, and in 1840, achieved a victory, which astonished themselves. And so it will always be; for never was there a greater mistake than this idea of waiting the tide of events. While timidity is carefully calculating the chances of failure, boldness moves forward and conquers success. We are not like men setting sail upon the high seas; delaying for a propitious wind. The mariner *must* wait; but what events wait we for? If our minds are fully made up, in the name of common sense, and of the disastrous results of our former short-sighted and weak policy, and in view of our glorious success before, let us proceed to act, and that promptly. Why should we wait? Do we expect that our Loco Foco friends will come to our support? Or will they wait too, and relax their vigilance, and say—"They sleep—let us not engage in a contest against sleeping men." Experience has shown us, that *they* are ever active—incessantly engaged by night and by day, not only on the great theatre of public action, but in the little circles of neighborhood association, and even in the private intercourse of life, where the kindlier feelings of our nature should alone be cultivated.

Under all the circumstances of the case, then, it is idle to talk of delay. Action is dictated by every consideration of policy and duty. No wise man should hesitate for a moment. If then, we are to act, and at once, what ought we to do? The Report recommends the nomination of a Whig candidate for the Presidency. Who shall that candidate be? To this question, if asked in any assembly of Whigs in North Carolina, there will be but one response. Not one man can be found, who will not answer—HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. No sir, not Henry Clay, of *Kentucky*—not Henry Clay, of *Virginia*—he was not born, nor does he live for any one portion of this wide spread continent—his patriotic affections, enlarged and elevated beyond every low and narrow sectional prejudice, are wide as the whole country, embrace all its parts, and are given up with intense devotion to the prosperity and happiness of the entire Union—when we contemplate such a man, we think not where he was born, or where he lives, but regardless alike of his nativity and his residence, instinctively hail him as Henry Clay, *of the United States*. True, he has been assailed—no man acting such a part as he has on the theatre of his country, could escape the restless detraction which always follows eminent men. But he has outlived, and lived down all the aspersions to which either ignorance or prejudice has given birth. His own prejudices, said Mr. B., once believed him capable of the only act of political baseness ever charged upon him amid the multiplied calumnies with which he had been pursued—a charge originated by an attrocious conspiracy, scarcely paralleled in the annals of politics, and now, happily for the country, for the cause of truth and patriotism, dispelled, disproved, and by all ingenuous minds, thoroughly disbelieved; and his elevation to the Presidency is due to him, if for no other reason, as the only adequate reparation for the most cruel wrongs ever inflicted upon a distinguished public benefactor. If Oliver Cromwell's rule, to "judge of the future from the past," be as certain now in its results, as it was in his day, no uneasiness need be felt by the Whigs, in taking Mr. Clay for their candidate. True, as a public man, he has his faults. What man has not? But his faults are those which belong to a manly, open and impetuous temper, which, though it sometimes runs into excess, instinctively spurns alliance with every thing insidious, skulking, or in the least akin to hypocrisy or corruption. If *such* a man cannot be trusted, in whom can confidence be placed?

Some may say, continued Mr. B., that though action at this time may be proper, yet it will not come with propriety from the Whigs of North Carolina. Or, in other words, that as we have been, at times, heretofore *led*, we should now await the movement of our neighbors, and put under their guardianship what they have been pleased to think the infant, half idiot state of North Carolina. What, sir, shall the good sense of the Old North State submit to take its direction from the visionary, yet mischievous abstractions of Virginia, or the disorganizing, anti-social, Union-destroying metaphysics of our Southern neighbor? Is this a position worthy of ourselves, or our sires? Sir, said Mr. B., we should *lead* on this occasion, and have, in my judgment, the qualities that entitle us to the distinction. It is no *new* thing with our people to *give a lead* to the rest of the Union. During the year immediately preceding the glorious Revolution of 1776, when doubt and uncertainty were spread over the states—when even wise and good men were endeavoring to conciliate our unnatural mother across the water—at that day a few determined patriots of North Carolina, on their own responsibility, and without consulting the opinions, or engaging the support of others, impelled by their sense of tyranny and their determination to be free, boldly declared their separation from the mother country—an act never surpassed for its fearless and indomitable spirit, in the whole history of resistance to oppression. We then *led* at Mecklenburg, and raised the standard of Liberty to the whole people of the United States. And the Declaration, put forth by our forefathers more than twelve months afterwards, by which they assumed their equal stand among the nations of the earth, was but the *echo* of the Continent to that shout of Independence which had been raised in North Carolina.

Sir, said Mr. B., is this the only instance in which we have *led?* The eventful crisis of 1840, was second only to that of 1776. The object of the *one* was to free us from foreign tyranny, and enable us to act independently of external control; that of the *other*, was to deliver us from domestic oppressors who, maintaining the *form* of a Republican Government, were doing every thing in their power to change the *spirit* of our institutions, and to obstruct the general welfare. In that crisis, who was it that *led?* The people of North Carolina. The gentleman from Bertie, as he had stated, pledged North Carolina at Harrisburg to the support of Harrison and Tyler, and his fellow-citizens gallantly responded to the call, and whilst *following* him, they *led* others. In Congress, great dissatisfaction was felt when intelligence reached there, of the result of the Harrisburg Convention. The members from North Carolina, though greatly disappointed at the defeat of Mr. Clay, were the first to take the nomination of Harrison heartily up, and fling his banner to the breeze. Had the Old North State faltered—had her sons been dispirited or lukewarm, it is scarce too much to say, that Harrison would not have received his just reward. *Her* example exerted a moral influence on the Union, which settled the contest.

It is not only proper, sir, continued Mr. B., that North Carolina should speak out on this subject, but it is her *peculiar* province to do so. Let her voice proclaim the name of HENRY CLAY, and throughout this wide Republic, from the Atlantic to its most western border, a responsive shout will be heard, swelling louder and louder, until at our glorious success, it shall reach the loftiest peal of triumph, and grateful joy!

Another most important matter remains, on which, said Mr. B., I wish to say a word. Action and energy are indispensable agents to success in political contests. Unless we imitate the conduct of the weak and wicked man, who is in possession of a principle he never illustrates, we *must* act, and in concert. Does the Convention approve the plan

mentioned in the Report? It recommends the appointment of committees of vigilance in each county, to be composed of members representing each election precinct or local subdivision of the county—the members in each precinct, to be specially charged with that locality—and the various subdivisions, when united, to form one grand county committee. Some such plan is absolutely indispensable to entire and complete success. Let us recollect against whom we have to contend. The incessant activity of our opponents is well known and almost proverbial; there is no point too obscure or forbidding to be visited by a Loco Foco electioneerer. Reams of falsehood—aye, sir, reams upon reams—are printed and circulated for the purpose of impressing upon the people their dangerous doctrines. We must be united to counteract these efforts. We must give to the people correct information. We must encourage and enlarge the circulation of Whig newspapers, and Mr. B. alluded particularly to a gallant little paper, printed at Washington City, under the eyes of the President, called the "True Whig," as a valuable medium for the dissemination of truth. Its very name, said he, is a cordial to the feelings of a Whig—it contains *multum in parvo*—and the little it contains, is sound and true, and calculated to produce the most beneficial results. It has another recommendation—it is very cheap—only one dollar per annum. There is no Whig so poor, but that he can afford to pay this sum for a paper, and none, he hoped, so parsimonious as to refuse to do it. But there were other modes of co-operation which should not be overlooked. Let the good people be visited at their homes, and the nature and value of Whig principles be explained and enforced; and let no exertions be spared to correct public sentiment where it may be erroneous and unsound.

Have we, then, continued Mr. B., no sufficient motives of action, or rather, what excuse can we give for silence and inactivity? Have *our* principles changed, or those of *our opponents* improved? The only alteration in Locofoco policy, of which we had heard, was their having adopted in a portion of the Union, the doctrine of *repudiation*—by which any state, finding it inconvenient to pay its debts, blots them out, and begins anew. If it be true, then, that *we* have not changed, and that *our opponents* have not changed, why stand we idle? Is it because that distinguished statesman, John Tyler, happens to differ from us? Washington, and other great worthies of the revolution, may have concurred in the policy of a particular measure, and shall *we* doubt because John Tyler's conscience will not let him sanction what they approved? What Whig would not be ashamed to avow this as a reason for his apathy? Who is John Tyler, and what are *his* opinions, that they should be regarded as the *fiat* of fate? If the principles we desire to establish are important, is there any reason why we should despair of success? Shall we not be ashamed to say that, in 1840, led on by Harrison and opposed by Van Buren, who had *no scruples*, we yet achieved such a victory as gave a renown that can never die—but we are now dismayed at the awful front of Mr. Tyler, bearing the truncheon of command? Is he an Achilles, at whose shout whole armies flee, confused and broken? True, he has been styled the Washington and Napoleon of the day, an union of irreconcileable qualities in the same person, which no ingenuity can conceive. But as he resembles Washington in nothing but the *accidental* circumstance of filling the Presidential chair, so, fortunately for the country, he possesses none of those qualities which rendered the ambition of Napoleon dangerous to the world.

There is then, continued Mr. B., every motive for union, every reason for confidence. Our country is still dear to us—it is still our desire to perpetuate, not only the form of our constitution, but its essence—to put down forever false principles in the administration of public affairs—to make the spirit and body of our government correspond. All this we wish to accomplish; but if we permit the present season to pass away unimproved, how can we expect from a benignant Providence another opportunity? Nothing is wanting to ensure success but action—prompt, united, energetic action. I call on you then, Mr. President, said Mr. Badger, and on each member of this Convention, to bear home with him a deep conviction of this truth, and let it be manifested by his conduct. The period is propitious—yes, sir, in my judgment, it is the *very* period. And should the Convention adopt the report and resolutions, nothing more will be necessary to ensure success, except (if I may use a common, but very expressive phrase) that we give a "*long* pull, a *strong* pull, and above all, a *pull altogether!*"

When Mr. Badger had concluded, no gentleman appearing desirous to speak—

Mr. Charles R. Eaton, of Granville, said, that there was a gentleman in that Convention, the charms of whose eloquence had often delighted his friends when boldly advocating the doctrines of the Whig party. No doubt the Convention would be greatly gratified to hear his voice on that floor, and he trusted that his friend would not disappoint them. He alluded to Col. William L. Long, of Halifax.

Mr. Long, being loudly called for from all parts of the hall, rose and said, that it would give him great pleasure to comply with any wish of that Convention, but he could not think of disturbing the exquisite sensations of pleasure excited by the masterly eloquence of the gentleman from Wake. He felt himself, and such, doubtless, was the situation of others, the want of a little breathing time, to recover from the effects of that enchantment by which their faculties were spell-bound. But if it was the pleasure of the Convention to hear any thing he had to say, if it would adjourn until 4 o'clock, and God would give him health and strength, he would endeavor, as his friend from Bertie (Mr. Cherry) once said, to bring himself up "to the speaking point."

Mr. Badger said, that the Convention would, no doubt, do many things more difficult than adjourning, to entitle them to the pleasure of hearing the gentleman from Halifax, but suggested that, before doing so, the question should be taken on the adoption of the report and resolutions. And he moved, while up, that the resolution nominating Gov. Morehead should be first acted on.

The resolution was accordingly read as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the whole official conduct of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, in his present exalted station, meets the hearty approval of this Convention, and that the Whig party of the state, relying with entire confidence upon his integrity, intelligence, impartiality, diligence and economy in administering the affairs of the state, do with one heart and one voice desire his re-election; and, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do hereby nominate him for re-election in August next.

And although this Convention are sensible of the objections which lie against a canvass of the state by an official personage like the Governor, and cannot, as a general practice, recommend or approve the same, yet considering the efforts now making by the Loco Foco Candidate for that office, as well as by others of the party, by artifice and misrepresentation, to delude the good people of North Carolina into the support of that candidate for Governor, and to prejudice with them the Whig cause and Whig principles, this Convention deem the present an occasion, on which all objections against the practice should yield to the welfare of the people, that supreme law of patriotic minds; and, therefore,

Resolved, That Governor Morehead ought, in the judgment of this Convention, and he is hereby respectfully desired to meet and address his fellow citizens, when and where he shall deem it necessary, in order to prevent the success of those efforts, and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles.

The question being put by the chair—"shall this resolution be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative, as if with the voice of one man.

Mr. Manly then moved that a committee of two persons be appointed by the chair, to wait on Gov. Morehead, and inform him of his nomination.

The motion prevailing, Dr. Withers, of Stokes, and Dr. Charles Skinner of Warren, were accordingly appointed. The committee, after being absent a short time, returned and reported to the convention, that Gov. Morehead would appear in person before that body, and respond to the nomination which had been made.

Accordingly, soon after, the Governor entered, escorted by the committee, and took his seat. The resolution adopted by the Convention having been read,

Governor Morehead rose, and as soon as the enthusiastic cheers with which he was greeted had subsided, spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President—I should be wanting in condor to myself, were I to say that the resolution just read is unexpected to me. I could not feel, sir, that I was an indifferent spectator of the proceedings of my fellow-citizens throughout the state, in the numerous primary meetings which have been held for the purpose of appointing delegates to this Convention. But a few short weeks have passed, since our opponents held a similar meeting in this place, and I was denounced as having done nothing to meet the approbation of the people. And I did therefore, look, sir, with interest and anxiety, to see what verdict the great body of my fellow citizens would pass upon me. At every meeting, sir, since held, my conduct as Executive of the State, has been cordially approved, and the judgment of those meetings, I am proud to perceive from the resolution just read, is endorsed by this highly respectable body.

When, sir, I entered upon the duties of my office, as Governor of North Carolina, it was with a determination to *deserve* the confidence of the whole people; and so far as I had the ability to do so, my conduct has been rigidly shaped to produce that result. From that desk, sir, (pointing to the President's seat) when I took the oaths of office, I declared my intention to be the Governor of the state, of the whole state, and not of a *party;* and I have not only endeavored to act up to that declaration, but think I have done so. And, notwithstanding the harshness with which I have been denounced, I am still resolved to be the Governor of the state, and not of a party. It is true, that the position in which I am now placed, may compel me, of necessity, to mingle in the party politics of the day—I cannot be the candidate of a party, and not show some party feeling—but such feelings shall never enter into the discharge of my official duties.

It would, Mr. President, be extremely gratifying to me, if canvassing the state could be dispensed with, and I am pleased to find that the Convention deprecate in their resolution, *as a general rule*, the example of an incumbent of the executive chair conducting the canvass in person. But, sir, I am also gratified to perceive, by the terms of the resolution, that while the example is deprecated, the Whig party have no idea of chaining down their candidate, while hosts of writers, belonging to the Opposition, are poisoning the public mind, and even their candidate is traversing the state, engaged in the same work. The people of old North Carolina go for fair play, sir; they will never consent, that in a contest of this kind, one man shall hold my feet, another my hands, and a third stand by gouging all the time! No, sir; but when such foul play is shown, they will come to the rescue.

Sir, after the manifestation of confidence which I have received at the hands of the Whigs, as well in primary meetings, as from this Convention, I should not deserve the name of *a true Whig*, if I did not cheerfully accept the nomination. When, in 1840, the banner was committed to my hands, bearing the glorious name of *Harrison*, and those of *Tyler* and *Morehead*, and when, sir, the flag was run up to the last gaft, I took especial care it should never be lowered until victory had crowned our efforts. But, sir, a shadow has passed over the flag of our prosperity, and the most brilliant name on it has been erased. In its place is left the shadow of Abstraction—I should rather say of *distraction*; but if my own humble name be the only one which shall be found emblazoned on its folds hereafter, I will again bear it aloft in triumph from ocean wave to mountain top. No man deserves the name of a Whig, who suffers himself to despond. Though death has stricken down our glorious old chief, and his substitute has deserted our colours, we should never despair. Our revolutionary fathers waged a seven years war to accomplish American independence, and they would have fought seven times seven years, before they would have given up the ship. And shall we, their degenerate sons, feel that the measure of our glory is full, because we are called on to labour *two* short campaigns. If, sir, there is to be found such a being as a *wavering* Whig, (though I have never seen or heard of one) I would address him in the language of Bruce to his Soldiers—

> Wha can be a traitor knave?
> Wha can fill a coward's grave?
> Wha so base, as be a slave?
> Traitor! coward! turn and flee.

Sir, there is no mistake about North Carolina, or her political position. I predicted the success of the Whigs in 1840, and I predict a still more brilliant victory in 1842. I was no false prophet *then*—I shall not, I am confident, prove one *now*. We have resolved again to deliver our country; but if, by any possibility, we fail, then we shall have only ourselves to blame. We have a decided majority in the state, and our good old mother expects every Whig to do his duty!

After a few moments, the Governor left the hall, when,

Mr. *Hines* moved that the vote be now taken separately on the residue of the resolutions, and the preamble. The vote was accordingly so taken, when the whole were unanimously adopted.

Dr. *Smith*, of Orange, rose for information. He wished to inquire whether any mode had been thought of by the committee, by which Mr. Clay was to be informed of his nomination. If he should see the result of the deliberations of this Convention announced in the Register or Intelligencer, he would not feel himself called on to respond. He merely rose to make this inquiry.

Mr. *Barringer* said, that the committee had not lost sight of this question, but had concluded, on the whole, that it was better no communication should be sent to Mr. Clay, as it would impose on him the necessity of either accepting or declining the nomination, coming from a single state of the Union. We intend, said Mr. B. to give him the first *official* information in August next, and thenceforward, other and additional tidings of a gratifying nature.

The conversation here dropped.

The President then read a communication from Gov. Morehead and lady, inviting the Convention in a body, to attend a levee at the government house, on that evening; upon which communication, Mr. Badger said, it was scarcely necessary be presumed, to take the sense of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon

(Proceedings to be concluded in our next.)

SPEECH

of Mr. James Graham, of North Carolina,

On the proposition to abolish the Branch Mints: delivered in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1842

Mr. Chairman: The question now presented to the House is, to strike out of the bill under consideration *the necessary appropriations to sustain the Branch Mints.*

I apprehend it is the duty and policy of all enlightened nations to exercise the coining power in such a manner as to give their Government and people the greatest advantages and best opportunities of converting the precious metals into money. In countries confined to small limits, one mint is sufficient. In countries of large territories and extensive boundaries, more mints than one are deemed proper and necessary for public convenience. England has but one mint; and why? because the territory of that country is scarcely equal in extent to one of our largest States; and her facilities of trade and travel are rendered so convenient, that any part of the kingdom is accessible in one or two days' journey.

France has three or four separate mints, at different places in that nation; and why? because her territory is much more extensive than that of England; and her policy is to embrace every opportunity and afford every advantage to convert the precious metals, as often as possible, into her own coin. The United States has a territory equal in extent to more than one-half of all Europe; and the question now arises, what ought to be the policy pursued in this great and growing nation in relation to coining the precious metals? Shall all the coining be done at one Mint, hundreds and thousands of miles distant from the gold mines in our own country? or shall we have Branch Mints in the gold region, to afford encouragement and give facilities to the enterprising and practical miners? These are questions now before the House and the nation.

The mover of this proposition to strike out the appropriations and abolish the mints, affirms and alleges that the mint at Philadelphia can coin all the gold in the United States. That allegation may be true; and yet it does not follow that the Mint at Charlotte is useless or unnecessary. If the Branch Mint at Charlotte were abolished, still a large proportion of the gold found in North Carolina would never be carried to Philadelphia to be coined. Now, therein consists the error and fallacy of the argument of those who propose to demolish the Branch Mint at Charlotte. They take for granted that which is not true in point of fact: they contend that, as soon as the Charlotte Mint is destroyed, all the North Carolina gold will be carried directly to Philadelphia, about six hundred miles, to be coined. Not so; no, indeed; far otherwise.

Mr. Chairman, I live in the gold region, and represent a large number of gold miners. I know the conveniences and difficulties they encountered in their operations and business, before the establishment of the Mint at Charlotte. Where did all their gold then go? To Philadelphia? No, sir. The miners carried much of their gold to a Mr. Bechtler, within four miles of the village in which I reside: he is a very good assayer, and a very honest man. He assayed it, and converted a large portion of it into what we call, in the gold region, the Bechtler coin, or the miners' currency: that is, pieces of gold (resembling but not imitating coin) with the proper value and the assayer's name marked thereon. He made $1 pieces; he made pieces worth $2 50, and $5. Before the establishment of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, those Bechtler pieces constituted a portion of the currency and circulation in the gold region. They passed very currently, and were substituted and used in lieu of genuine coin.

Before the establishment of the Mint at Charlotte, many persons who had the largest capital invested in mines and machinery, carried their gold to the same Mr. Bechtler, and employed him to essay it, and run it into large bars, (bullion.) He stamped the true value on each bar, worth perhaps from $500 to $2,000 in value. These large bars were often carried to England or some other part of Europe, and sold in foreign markets. And thus were the mines of the United States contributing to increase and multiply the precious metals and coins in foreign nations, while our own country was languishing and suffering for coin to maintain and support a sound currency at home. Sir, I hold it to be a high and paramount duty, in every Government which is wisely administered, to foster and encourage miners in their labors and researches after the precious metals, and to afford and extend to them facilities to convert the precious metals into coin. That was the deliberate judgment of a large majority of Congress in 1835, when the mint at Charlotte was established in the centre of the gold region. From statistical tables furnished in the last census, it appears that the amount of gold found and taken last year from the mines in North Carolina was valued at $255,000. If the Branch Mint at Charlotte be well managed, I think it would coin about $200,000 every year. $200,000 in gold coin, I believe, is, in banking operations, where they issue 3 for 1, equivalent to $600,000. Is that not an object to Government and the people?

Now, *after* Congress has deliberately adopted this wise policy; *after* suitable buildings have all been erected and completed; *after* the necessary and most approved machinery has been purchased and put in operation; *after* all needful expenses have been incurred, and the Branch Mint is in full and successful operation, coining gold; *after* all this trouble and expense, it is now proposed to stop the coining process in the gold region, to abolish and discontinue the Branch Mint, and sell or sacrifice the public buildings. And all this is moved and gravely proposed in the name of economy! Verily, verily, this is a left-handed economy. This is killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. This is crippling and killing the miners that dig the gold. All this fickle legislation is to be done in the name of economy, *economy*. Mr. Chairman, I remember, in reading of the dreadful scenes which took place during the revolution in France, when a distinguished lady had incurred the displeasure of tyrannical power, and the iron handed and iron hearted officers were rudely dragging that unfortunate female to the place of execution, she cast her eyes up, and saw the word *liberty* inscribed in large letters over the door which led to the guillotine, then crimsoned with crime and drunk with blood; and she exclaimed, "Oh, liberty, *liberty*, what horrid deeds are perpetrated in thy name!" Sir, in like manner, when I see efforts making to destroy the basement story, and to demolish the only sure and stable foundation for a sound and uniform currency, and that under the name of economy, I, too, cannot help exclaiming, Oh, economy, economy, what evil deeds are perpetrated under thy good name!

It is objected in this debate to the Branch Mint at Charlotte, that it is an expense to the Government; that the coinage costs too much at that place, and it does not support itself. Have gentlemen reflected and considered where that objection leads them? Are they prepared to declare they will have no institutions that are expensive, and do not support themselves? What is the regular Army but an annual expense, without ever coining or producing a dollar to the Government? What is the Navy but an annual expense? These two arms of our national defence have taken many millions of dollars out of the Treasury, but never put one dollar into it.

Do our new light economists propose to abolish the Army and the Navy, and substitute in their places raw troops and Indian canoes? This Government has, divers times, appropriated money to the Post Office Department, when its revenues were deficient, to set it on its feet and keep its legs in motion to transport the mail. Civil government itself was never formed and instituted to be a mere money-making machine; but the great object of its institution was to guard, secure, and protect the lives, the liberty, and the property of the people. The country is always most prosperous when the currency is most sound and uniform. The greatest blessing man can give to man through the administration of a wise Government, is a sound currency of specie par value. How can the currency be sound, unless it be convertible into specie, and based on coin? How can we command coin in our country, unless we hold out inducements and give encouragement to those miners who search for and find the precious metals, and afford them the facilities of having their bullion coined in the gold region; and thereby the enterprising miner is not compelled to sacrifice his virgin gold, and submit to *the shave* of merchants, banks, and speculators; and thereby the people are enabled, in the midst of *suspensions*, to procure coin, and to see the constitutional standard of money once more abroad in the land. Banks derive great advantages from their contiguity to the gold mines, and obtain much of their specie in the Carolinas from the Branch Mint. No separate state is permitted to establish a Mint. They are prohibited from coining money. The General Government is expressly and exclusively intrusted and charged with the duty of exercising the coining power. "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." The Constitution has committed to Congress the silver beam and golden scales, to weigh out equal value in all money matters. This precious metal money is the standard and regulator of all currency, and the only true test whereby the value of property of every description is settled and ascertained. To coin money is a high and important attribute of sovereignty, which Congress is bound to exercise at any reasonable expense, because all the great interests of society must be measured and ascertained by the specie standard; and, therefore, public policy and wise legislation require that Mints should be erected at different and distant points in the gold region, to accommodate the miners, to encourage the production of the precious metals, and to multiply and increase the legal coin of our own country. This veiw of the subject is not predicated upon the interest of the miners alone, but upon the great and general interest of the Government and people of the United States. They are all directly concerned, that the currency of our country should have a strong and broad specie basis. I will go as far as he who goes farthest, to procure the gold and silver coin, and put it in circulation as far as it is practicable; because coin is not only money, but it sustains and nourishes sound credit, and constitutes the only certain and permanent foundation for a good currency.

Mr. Chairman, to require my constituents to carry all their native gold to Philadelphia, six hundred miles, to be coined, is very unreasonable and expensive. You might as well ask us to carry all our corn to Philadelphia to be ground. Sir, it is too far to mill. We cannot afford to do it; and rather than submit to such great inconvenience, we must resort to some other mode, nigher home, less costly, and more convenient. Yes, sir, if Congress shall abolish our Branch Mint, and refuse to coin our native gold in North Carolina, then we must resort to our former habits before the Mint was established at Charlotte. We must rely upon ourselves, and not upon our Government. We must carry our gold to the assayer nearest home, and get him again to make the Bechtler money, or miner's currency; or we must get him to assay and stamp the true value on the large bars of gold, and sell them where we can, in America or Europe.

North Carolina is rich in mines and minerals. The resources and treasures of the state are gradually, but constantly, being developed and discovered. The richest silver mine in the United States has recently been discovered there. It is worked to much advantage, and promises to be a great source of revenue to the proprietors. It is strange, and passing strange to me, that any objection should be made to coining the precious metals at a mint in the neighborhood of the mines.

Mr. Chairman, I have confident in the justice, stability, and wisdom of the [illegible] islation of Congress. In the year 18[illegible] the Branch Mints were [illegible] by majority of b[illegible] In this House, [illegible] members voted [illegible] and only sixty [illegible] believe, after the policy has been settled, after the principal expenditures have all been made, and the Branch Mints are just beginning to coin money, that Congress will now [illegible] what it did a few years since, and throw away all the public money spent in the erection of the Branch Mints. It would be [illegible] much like the fickleness of little children, when they give you a thing at one moment and take it back the next. Legislation should not be vacillating and changeable as the wind, but fixed, certain, and uniform, like a good currency.

The following from the Richmond Whig, shows something of the progress which public opinion is making in the South on the subject of the Tariff. It is in keeping with the tone of most of the leading papers in Virginia.

Virginia never was so prosperous as during the existence of the Tariff, and since the one sided free trade has come into play, she has been rapidly declining. The truth is—whatever slang-whangers may say to the contrary—there is no State in the Union so deeply interested in a Tariff as Virginia, except possibly Pennsylvania and Maryland. The people are coming to take this view of the matter. We hear the cry from various quarters, the Democrats as well as the Whigs, that we cannot get along without a Tariff—we cannot keep specie in the country—we cannot maintain a sound currency. Agriculture as well as Manufactures, droops and decays. This growing conviction is the result of bitter experience, and in the very teeth of deep rooted prejudice.

THE EFFECT OF FREE TRADE ON THE PROSPERITY OF A COUNTRY.

In looking over the address of a Convention, which assembled in New York, in the year 1831, we were much struck with the annexed passage. If the authors of it had been blessed with the gift of prophecy, they could not more fully have described the condition in which the citizens of the United States find themselves at this time. *Pet. Intel.*

"We ask attention to another topic. Revulsions in trade are unavoidable: the balance of supply and demand cannot always be regulated with precision. There is a tendency, growing out of a prosperous commerce, to push success to an extreme which produces reaction. To these periods of embarrassment, of general stagnation, and severe pressure for money, the United States have been peculiarly subject. We attribute this, in a great measure, to our having depended, in so great a degree, for our manufactures, upon the nations of Europe. Importation is induced more frequently by the necessity or hope of the manufacturer to find a market, than by actual reference to the wants or means of the country. A reduction in the prices of exports, following an excessive importation, causes a state of exchange which leads to an exportation of specie; the moment this exportation touches that portion of the precious metals necessary to sustain the money circulation, the operations of the banks become embarrassed, and distress and dismay are spread through all classes of the community.

"We believe that the system which furnishes a nation with manufactures, essential to its daily wants, from its own industry, is the best possible security against violent changes in its currency;—changes which paralize all industry, and disturb all trade; and we therefore submit it to the experience and judgment of the American people whether the protective system is not, in this particular, more advantageous to the country than that which, after deluging our markets with foreign manufactures, draws from us, in return, not a useless commodity, but the instrument by which our exchanges are performed, the very basis of our bank circulation, the essential principle of commercial confidence."

"We hope Gov. Morehead will now have no excuse for not meeting Mr. Henry before people. Probably the Fayetteville Observer can hatch up one for him. Try, friend H." *Mecklenburg Jeff.*

The above, from the organ of Locofocoism in Charlotte, will amuse those of our friends who know how strenuously we have insisted upon the propriety of calling on Gov. Morehead to take the field, and how anxious the the Governor himself was to meet Mr. Henry before the people. The Whig Convention, with perfect unanimity, in the same breath with which they nominated their candidate, called on him to take the stump. We have already, from this place, invited him to come among us, to meet Mr. Henry on his own ground. And yet the Jeffersonian affects to think the Observer will hatch up an excuse for him! If excuses are made, the Jeffersonian may rely on it, they will not come from our side of the house. We are a little too proud of our Governor for that.

But our chief object in putting the above remark on record, is, that when the Locos, enraged and confounded at the defeat which will inevitably befal their candidate whenever he comes in contact with Morehead, shall begin to complain of the Governor for leaving his office and going about electioneering, (as complain they will,) we may have the authority of one of their organs in justification. It we understand the Jeffersonian, it has no objection to the Governor's taking the stump, but is anxious that he should do so. We [illegible] this to be remembered.

[illegible] councils have passed a re[illegible] ously that they will not [illegible] spirituous liquors by [illegible] holders, retailers or [illegible] ensuing year.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 28.

☞ A meeting of the Whigs of the Town District will be held at the court house on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held on Friday of May Court, and for other important matters. A general attendance is requested.

☞ A LECTURE will be delivered before the Hillsborough Literary Association to-morrow evening (Friday,) at early candle-light. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

Fatal Steam Boat Explosion.—The new and splendid steam boat Medora, built for the line between Baltimore and Norfolk, was rendered a complete wreck by the explosion of her boiler at the wharf in Baltimore, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. The Medora was just completed, and was about to start on an experimental trip, with a lage number of persons on board, including some of the directors of the steam boat company and their friends, and hands engaged in finishing the vessel. The engine had made but the second revolution, in order to back the Medora from the wharf, when the boiler exploded, carrying upwards a considerable portion of the upper deck and those upon it. The boiler itself, an immense one of iron, was thrown crosswise on the deck. The effect was tremendous. Some of those on board were blown high in the air and fell on shore, in the water, and on the boats lying near by. Others were crushed with the splintered timbers; others scalded with the steam; while those below the decks, not having time to escape, were either suffocated by the steam or drowned when the boat sunk. From a list published, it appears that there were

Dead,	27
Missing, (no doubt dead,)	1
Wounded,	40
Uninjured,	15
Making in all, as on board,	83

Rhode Island.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 19th inst. says: "The Universal Suffrage party held their election in Rhode Island yesterday; every thing there was going on quietly up to half past one o'clock, when 1600 votes had been taken at the different wards in Providence. There was no disturbance, as it is the intention of both parties to have the validity of the election decided by the Supreme Court."

A gentleman who has just arrived from the state of Maine, says the Boston Transcript, reports that Gov. Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that state, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that Lord Ashburton was fully authorized to settle the Boundary Question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

The National Intelligencer says: "It gives us pleasure to be able to state that an offer has been made to the government, at par, and on otherwise favorable terms, for a considerable part of the United States Loan lately authorized by an act of Congress.

Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes, has been elected to the House of Representatives from the District made vacant by the death of Lewis Williams. He passed through Greensborough on Saturday last, on his way to Washington.

The Hon. Joseph Lawrence, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, died in Washington on the 17th inst.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, is to deliver the annual address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on the day preceding commencement.

Ex-President Van Buren, accompanied by Mr. Paulding, left Mobile on the 10th instant for New Orleans, after having spent several days in Mobile, during which time personal civilities were tendered to him by many of its citizens without respect to party. The Register states that he is to remain about a week at New Orleans, and will proceed thence to Kentucky, where "he will by invitation visit Mr. Clay at Ashland, and afterwards Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage."

CONGRESS.

In the proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th April, possessed no general interest. The bill to extend the laws of the United States over the territory of Oregon, was taken up, and Mr. Linn closed the remarks which he had commenced the preceding day.

An executive session was then held; after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, Mr. Morehead presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, relating to the restrictions imposed on tobacco by foreign nations, and recommending countervailing duties.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, when Mr. Buchanan rose and spoke in terms of high commendation of Mr. Lawrence, and moved an adjournment as a token of respect for the memory of a member of the Pennsylvania delegation. The usual resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, no session, the members attending the funeral of the Hon. Joseph Lawrence.

On Wednesday, numerous petitions were presented in favor of a protective tariff; many of which attribute the present distress of the country to the disturbance of the tariff of 1828, and insist that nothing could give better security to the country than some permanent revenue system, which will serve the desired objects.

A bill to incorporate the Washington Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia, elicited considerable discussion; when it was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Thursday, the bill to incorporate the Manual Labor School was read the third time and passed—yeas 31, nays 9.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, April 15, the general appropriation bill being under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Adams resumed and concluded his speech in reply to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Wise. Mr. Campbell, of S. C. followed, in a speech of nearly an hour's length, when the house adjourned.

On Saturday, after some delay, the consideration of the general appropriation bill was again resumed in committee of the whole. Mr. Botts addressed the committee in reply to Mr. Adams until three minutes before twelve o'clock, (at which hour the debate was to cease in the committe,) when he yielded the floor to Mr. Sollers, who moved that the committee rise; which motion prevailing, Mr. Andrews of Ky, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the house had resolved that the general appropriation bill should be taken out of committee at 12 o'clock this day; and the question being put, it was decided in the negative—yeas 89, nays 95. So the vote was not reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the house then again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to vote on the amendments pending or to be offered.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house.

The house proceeded to act on the amendments made in committee, and having made some progress, adjourned.

On Monday, the journal having been read and approved, Mr. W. W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, rose and announced the death of his colleague the Hon. Joseph Lawrence. After speaking in terms of high commendation of the deceased, he moved the usual resolutions, which being adopted, the house adjourned.

On Tuesday no business was done. The members attended the funeral of the Hon. Joseph Lawrence.

On Wednesday, the house having considered the several amendments proposed to the general appropriation bill, it was ordered to a third reading; and being read a third time by its title, the bill was passed.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, on leave given, reported from the committee of ways and means, to whom the subject had been referred on the 19th ult. a bill to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government. Read twice and committed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the apportionment bill. In committee it was agreed to substitute for the number 70,000 (proposed by Mr. Everett,) the number 58,000, (as proposed by Mr. Stuart, of Illinois,) to constitute the average number necessary to form a congressional district.

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy, of Md. on leave, presented a petition from the city of Baltimore, signed by one thousand and twenty-four citizens of that place without respect to party, praying such an adjustment of the tariff as would secure to the domestic industry of the country a proper protection; praying also that a system of countervailing duties in relation to those nations that had excluded our products; and also praying for such discriminations on American tonnage as might be found necessary.

This memorial, Mr. K. was understood to say, had been brought from the city of Baltimore by a committee of twenty-eight gentlemen. It was 56 yards in length.

Mr. K. moved that so much of the memorial as related to domestic industry be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, (to whom had been referred the bill reported by Mr. Saltonstall from the committee on manufatures.) And that so much as related to countervailing duties and to the tonnage on American shipping be referred to the committee on commerce.

The apportionment bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. The 58,000 was stricken out, leaving a blank in its place. Various numbers were then proposed, from 141,000 down to 30,000. After some discussion, the questions were taken on the propositions, beginning with the highest number; all of which were successively rejected until they had descended to 60,500, with which number the blank was filled; when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

On Friday, a discussion of some length occurred on a motion to amend the journal by striking out an entry by which certain resolutions adopted at a meeting in the county of Ashtabula, Ohio, approving the conduct of Joshua R. Giddings and censuring the conduct of the house towards him, were stated to have been laid on the table. The question being taken, the entry was stricken out, by a vote of 98 to 75.

The house then entered upon the consideration of private business, to which the day was set apart.

MR. HENRY IN ASHEVILLE.

A glorifying letter is published by some Loco in the Lincoln Republican, in which the speech of Mr. Henry at Asheville is greatly extolled, and much boasting made of its effects upon the people. Among other things the writer says:

"Indeed I have heard some of the Whig party of standing and influence, declare they were done with Whiggery and its advocates."

This has brought forth some playful remarks from the editor of the Asheville Messenger; after which he says:

"But to lay all pleasantry aside. We do not of course pretend to know what this letter-writer did or did not hear; but we do make some pretensions to know what we heard ourselves—and after Mr. Henry had made his speech here, we heard different individuals remark in reference to him, that they had hitherto voted with the Democratic party, but that they *could not vote for that man.* Our decided and candid opinion is, that Mr. Henry's vote in this section would have been considerably larger had he never have come among us. The impression on the minds of the people, so far as we have been able to learn, was far more favorable previously to his coming than it is now. In conversing with perhaps fifty men who heard his speech here, we have heard but one single one express himself otherwise than disappointed."

Wheat.—The Wheat crop promises finely throughout the country. Some injury from the fly is apprehended in places; but generally a plentiful harvest is anticipated. A friend showed us, last week, a stalk of wheat, breast high, which he said was an average of the growth of a lot on his farm, then in full head. He attributed the deep green and tall luxuriant growth of that particular lot, to the fact of his having soaked his seed the night previous to sowing in milk warm water, and then rolled it in salt and ashes. The ashes was substituted for lime, which he could not conveniently procure.

Greensborough Pat.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—It gives us real pleasure to state, that the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear have resolved to resume the payment in specie of all their obligations, on Monday the 2d *of May* proximo. This is a measure for which they have kept themselves constantly prepared, having only waited for action in the states north of us, to carry it into effect; and though the postponement of resumption in Virginia might have gone far to justify postponement here likewise, the disadvantages of that circumstance have been waived, in the anxiety to restore a sound currency, as far as it is in the power of the Banks of this state to restore it. As a state of suspension is any thing else but pleasant or profitable to honest and sound institutions like ours, we trust that they will not again be obliged to resort to it.

It is a circumstance not less creditable to the character of our banks, than to the good sense and good feeling of our people, that during the protracted period of suspension, perhaps but a solitary instance of an attempt has been made to enforce the collection of the 12 per cent. damages which the law allows as a penalty for failure so pay specie—and notwithstanding every effort has been made by Locofoco presses and orators to deceive the people into a belief that the Banks were their worst enemies, which ought to be destroyed in any and every way. The causes of suspension, and the injurious effects of resumption whilst all around us were in a state of suspension, have been too well understood by the people, to admit of the success of the demagogues who have so incessantly railed against the Banks.

Fayetteville Ob.

The western papers state that the course of Mr. Giddings, (the *censured* and *resigned* member of Congress from Ohio,) is approved of by public meetings, of all parties, in his district; and the probability is, that he will be again returned to Congress by a larger majority than he received at the regular election, which was about 5,000.

Greensborough Pat.

Mr. Ransom Hinton, of this county, was fishing on Thursday last, in a Canoe, at Shauck's Mills, when he exclaimed to a companion in the Canoe with him, "Oh!" as if about to say something, but immediately fell back and almost instantly expired.

Ral. Register.

Suicide.—Mr. Richard Jordan, Merchant of this village, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol on Thursday night last.

Warrenton Reporter.

Extra Advertising.—On the receipt of Louis D. Henry's Letter accepting his nomination to run for Governor, it was printed and done up in packages to suit purchasers, and advertised in the locofoco papers as "HENRY'S BITTERS." This preparation was made by Dr. Henry's own hand, or at least under his immediate inspection, shortly after receiving his diploma from the "Democratic" Convention; and the learned members of the faculty who conferred the honors upon him, set about puffing the nostrum with all their might. Indian Elixers, Ague Pills, Bone Liniments and Patent Corn Extractors were mere fools to Henry's Bitters! All the ills that political flesh is heir to were doomed to speedy eradication by Henry's Bitters—and they were recommended to be most particularly good for the Democratic "*boy children.*" But the people had been so much imposed upon by *quacks*, that suspicion arose as to the boasted virtues of this *invention;* and before Dr. H. had time to *practice* upon the good citizens of the state to any considerable extent, one Dr. Hale, of Fayetteville, acknowledged to be skillful in the analysis of quack compounds, subjected the Bitters to his fire and his crucible, and scattered their pretended virtues to the winds. They are efficacious in no case except where an *active emetic* is required; and even then, a sensible practitioner would prescribe a dose of *ipecac.* in their stead. The advertisers of these Bitters, who are also agents for their sale, we think are not likely to realize any great profits; we shall see, when they foot up their bills on the 4th of August.

Greensborough Pat.

Resumption in Kentucky.—A committee of the Kentucky banks met at Louisville on the 4th inst. at which it was resolved that it is expedient and proper that the banks should, on or before the 15th day of June next, resume the payment of all their liabilities in gold and silver. And it was also recommended to the said banks to continue a regular course of discount and disbursement, in order that as much shall be paid out as shall be paid in, so that the circulation shall not be diminished.

The Bankrupt Law.—In the course of argument before Judge Story, on the "attachment" question under the Bankrupt Law, his Honor, according to the report of the Atlas, "expressed his gratification at the fair and honorable manner in which the question had been argued, and especially at the fact that no doubt had been suggested of the constitutionality of the bankrupt law, in reference to which he should hear no argument, as the question had been *decided* by the Supreme Court."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, April 16 1842.

In the House of Representatives this morning great curiosity was excited by the appearance of Mar Yohannan, a Syrian Bishop, arrayed in a robe and splendid ecclesiastical turban. He was introduced by the Rev. John Smith, pastor of the 9th Street Presbyterian church of this city. His holiness first appeared in the gallery, from whence he was invited on the floor of the House. As he speaks the English language, he was busily employed in answering questions put to him by members. By request, he wrote his name in the Syrian character from right to left. This was done on about a dozen pieces of paper for the gratification of the literati of the House. The bishop is a follower of Nestorius, who preached Christianity in the second century. It appears that his object in visiting this country is to form a connexion with our churches.

Defences of New York.—We learn from the Courier and Enquirer that Gen. Wool, Commandant of the Eastern Department, is engaged in putting the harbor of New York in a proper state of defence, and during the last week mounted upwards of two hundred guns in the different forts alone. It is added that in a very few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and Ellis' Islands, upwards of Four Hundred pieces of heavy Ordnance, consisting of 24's, 32's and 42's. The works on Bedlow's Island (Fort Wood,) are undergoing a thorough repair.

A portion of the people of Harrison county, Virginia, have fallen upon a plan for the relief of their pecuniary distresses, the effect of which will be to aggravate them to a far greater extent. It is stated that the deputy sheriffs have thrown up, and given notice to the high sheriff of the county that they will no longer act; that in the lower end of the same county the people met, to the number of 400 or more, and passed resolutions that during the present state of affairs, they will resist the collection of all debts by officers of the law. "They entered into agreement that they would chastise and ride upon a rail any man who would attend a sale of property under execution for the purpose of bidding for it, and adopted a number of other resolutions of the same import and bearing."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The N. York Sun announces the arrival at that port of the steamship Great Western, in a passage of less than fifteen days from Bristol, with files of papers to the 2d instant, the day of her sailing. We make the following extracts:

Three special messengers arrived in the Western; one from the British Government to Lord Ashburton, one from the French Government to the French Minister, and one from the American Minister in London; all in reference, it is supposed, to the right of search.

The Times of 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this state paper says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciations on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, *be she slave or otherwise.* With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension to interfere."

In the House of Commons, on 9th of March, there was a division upon the second reading of Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill. The vote stood for Lord Ebrington's amendment 179, for the second reading 274. Ministeral majority 108.

Trade continues very much depressed. The cotton market is dull, and the distress which has so long prevailed among the laboring classes is not at all slackened in severity.

The House of Lords adjourned on the 23d ult. to April 7th, and the House of Commons adjourned on the same day, and was to meet again April 4, when Sir Robert Peel's financial measures would be brought forward.

The Earl of Munster, the eldest son of the late King, shot himself on the 20th ultimo, at his house in Belgrave Square.

From the Raleigh Register.

A CARD.

The Whig Central Committee, appointed by the Convention held in this city on the 4th instant, announce to the Whigs of the several counties of the state, that they held their first meeting on Saturday last, when Richard Hines, esq. was appointed chairman, and Edmund B. Freeman, secretary. The committee is, therefore, now fully organized, and prepared to discharge the duties expected by the Convention; and will be particularly pleased to receive communications upon any subject connected with the operations of the Whig party in the state. Such communications, in order to avoid confusion and insure prompt attention, should be addressed to "The Chairman of the Whig Central Committee—Raleigh;" and, in order to avoid unnecessary expense, should be post-paid.

The committee would feel themselves culpably negligent of the trust committed to them by the Whigs of the state, if they did not urge upon their friends in every county, to hold meetings, without delay, and to appoint County and Precinct Committees of Vigilance, according to the plan recommended in the report adopted by the Convention—upon the committees when appointed, to hold stated meetings at least once a week in each precinct, and once a month, in General Committee, at the court house of the county—and, upon every Whig, whether belonging to the committees or not, to use his best endeavors to carry out, in all its parts, the plan of country and local organization approved by the convention, and to promote the success of the cause dear to our affections, and intimately connected with the best interests of the country.

And the committee seize this occasion to assure their friends every where, that no exertion of the committee will be withheld, by which the triumph of the Whig cause can be insured. To this triumph, nothing is necessary but union, mutual confidence and perseverance—nothing, in short, but the glorious spirit of 1840.

By order of the Committee,

RICHARD HINES, *Chairman*

E. B. Freeman, *Secretary.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

☞ A convention of the members of the different Temperance Societies throughout the county will be held in this place on the *second Saturday in May* next, for the purpose of organizing a County Society, which shall become auxilliary to the State Temperance Society, and for agreeing upon some general principles upon which the different Temperance Societies may act efficiently and in concert.

April 20. 20—

Whig County Convention.

☞ Agreeably to the resolution adopted at the Whig meeting on the 23d of November last, the Whig Convention will meet in Hillsborough on Friday of May Court (the 27th,) for the purpose of selecting candidates to be run on the Whig ticket for the next General Assembly. Those districts in which delegates have not been appointed, are earnestly requested to hold meetings and make such appointments before that time, that a full expression of the sense of the party may be had on that occasion.

☞ A Whig Meeting will be held at Capt. Joseph G. Bacon's, on Saturday the 14th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention to be held at May Court. The citizens generally are requested to attend.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Thursday morning last, very suddenly, Michael Holt, esq., one of our most valuable and enterprising citizens, aged about sixty-four years.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, April 19.

Cotton,	07 a	08
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 00 a	2 50
Leaf,	2 00 a	5 50

Fayetteville, April 20.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	0 00
(bushel,)	60 a	00
Cotton,	5 a	7½
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.	
28 Thursday,	5 18	6 42		
29 Friday	5 17	6 43		
30 Saturday,	5 16	6 44		
1 Sunday,	5 15	6 45	Last	2 1 14 after.
2 Monday,	5 14	6 46	New	12 5 15 after.
3 Tuesday,	5 13	6 47	First	18 1 16 morn
4 Wednesday	5 12	6 48	Full	24 6 11 after.

WHIG MEETING.

A WHIG MEETING will be held at Maron Hall, at 2 o'clock, on Friday the 6th of May next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the County Convention to be held at Hillsborough on Friday of May Court. A general attendance of all parties is requested.

April 26. 21—

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING will be held in Hillsborough on the first Saturday in May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Capt. Richard's district in the County Convention, to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court. All persons are requested to attend.

April 26 21—

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18 20—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

CHEAP CASH STORE.

James Webb, jr. & Co., are now receiving their supply of

Spring Goods,

which having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia at uncommonly low prices, will be sold extremely low for cash. They have now a general assortment of goods, such as are usually kept in this market, and expect that their prices will induce persons to inquire for such articles as they need, without giving here a list of them.

☞ All accounts and notes due will be collected immediately after May Court; those indebted will save cost by attending to this.

April 13. 19-4w

Journeymen Tailors WANTED.

ONE or two Journeymen Tailors, (good workmen,) will find constant employment during the summer, if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

ROBERT F. PLEASANTS.

April 12. 19—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE TEACHING OF NATURE.

[From Krummacher's Parables, translated by Professor J. H. Agnew.]

Among the disciples of Hilliel, the wise teacher of the sons of Israel, there was one named Sabot, who hated all kinds of labor, and gave himself up to idleness and sloth. But Hilliel was concerned about the young man, and determined to cure him. So at length he took him out into the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem.—There was stagnant water full of reptiles and insects, and covered with noxious weeds.

When they had reached the valley, Hilliel laid down his staff, and said: Here let us rest on our way. The youth was astonished, and said:—What! master, in this hateful marsh! Do you not perceive what a poisonous vapour rises from it?

You are right, my son, replied the teacher: this stagnant pool is like the soul of the idler. Who would wish to tarry any where near him!

Whereupon Hilliel took the youth to a waste field, on which grew only thorns and thistles, that choaked the grain and wholesome plants. And Hilliel leaned upon his staff, and said: This field has a good bottom for bearing every useful and luxurious product: but it has been passed by and neglected, so that now it produces abundance of thistles, and thorns, and poisonous seeds, among which serpents and salamanders nestle. Before, you saw the soul—now, see the life of the idler.

Then was Sabot affected with shame and penitence, and said: Master, why did you bring me into so solitary and gloomy a region? It is the admonitory image of thy soul and life, Hilliel replied. As you would not credit my words, I have sought to see whether the voice of nature would penetrate thy heart. Sabot pressed his teacher's hand, and said: You have not been unsuccessful. A new life—you shall see it—has sprung up in me.

So it was: Sabot became an active young man. Then Hilliel took him into a fruitful vale, on the bank of a clear stream, which, in beautiful meanderings, flowed through flowery meads, amid fruit-trees, and overshadowing shrubbery. See here, said the old man to the delighted youth, the image of thy new, industrious life. Nature, which has admonished thee, may now also reward thee.

Her charms and beauty can only delight him, who, in her life, beholds his own.

AFRAID TO LEARN.—It is related that Galileo, who invented the telescope with which he observed the satellites of Jupiter, invited a man, who was opposed to him, to look through it, that he might observe Jupiter's moons. The man positively refused—saying, "If I should see them, how could I maintain my opinions, which I have advanced against your philosophy!" This is the case with many. They will not look at the truth. They will not hear it, for fear that the arguments which they have framed will be destroyed, and they may be obliged to give up their vicious indulgences.

SIN PARDONED BEFOREHAND.—A Swiss gentleman had heard Tetzel at Leipsic, and was much shocked by his impostures. He went to the monk, and inquired if he was authorized to pardon sin in intention, or such as the applicant intended to commit? "Assuredly," answered Tetzel; "I have full power from the pope to do so." "Well," returned the gentleman, "I want to take some slight revenge on one of my enemies, without attempting his life. I will pay you ten crowns, if you will give me a letter of indulgence that shall bear me harmless." Tetzel made some scruples: they struck their bargain for thirty crowns. Shortly after, the monk set out for Leipsic. The gentleman, attended by his servants, laid wait for him in a wood between Juterbock and Treblin; fell upon him, gave him a beating, and carried off the rich chest of indulgence-money the inquisitor had with him. Tetzel clamored against this act of violence, and brought an action before the judges. But the gentleman showed the letter signed by Tetzel himself which exempted him beforehand from all responsibility. Duke George, who had at first been much irritated at this action, upon seeing this writing, ordered that the accused should be acquitted.

D'Aubigne.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago, and cities, now full of thousands of souls, were the hunting grounds of the Indian, and covered only by the forest or swamp. Fifty years ago, and the city of New York contained but about 33,000 inhabitants; it has now 312,000. Boston then had about 18,000; now 93,000. Philadelphia then about 40,000; now 260,000. Baltimore, which then had but about 13,000, has now 100,000.

Fifty years ago, and we had nothing of the gigantic wonders of steam. Fifty years ago, the worthy fathers and mothers of the present generation were willing to dress in their own homespun: the busy wheel was whirring by the kitchen fireside, the knitting needles were plied, and wool woven in the house, and finer fabrics dressed at the fulling mill, which has given way to the spacious factory. The waterfall and steam engine, the improved spindles, and other machines, manufacture now millions of yards—where, fifty years since, only hundreds were made, and that by the industrious and thrifty hands of those mothers and daughters of the hardy farmers of those days.

The Greatest Wonder of the World.—It has for ages been a great mystery in the minds of men, that such vast quantities of water as are constantly flowing in to the Dead Sea, from the river Jordan and many smaller streams, should not fill up this lake and cause it to overflow: and the only manner in which the phenomenon could consistently be accounted for, was by supposing that the Dead Sea has some subterranean outlet, through which its waters escaped to the ocean. But even this supposition has now become wholly invalidated by the result of recent observations taken by a committee of English gentlemen, by which this lake is proved to be 1400 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean! The plains surrounding this lake are thus proved to be the lowest lands on the face of the earth. We have hopes that as civilization is progressing in that country, this subject will be further investigated, and that even the bottom of this lake will be in some measure explored by means of the most perfect diving bells, and other submarine apparatus. *New York Mechanic.*

A WISE DISTRICT.

Mr. Wise, some weeks since, glorified his District on the ground that no newspaper was published within its limits. This indirect attack upon the fraternity, provoked some member of it to look into the condition (intellectual) of this happy region. The following is the result, as we find it in the Cincinnati Chronicle:

"The district is composed of the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Gloucester, Mathews, York, Warwick, James City, and Williamsburg. The population of these counties is composed thus:

Whites,	25,127
Free Blacks,	5,566
Slaves,	22,240
Census of 1840,	52,933
Census of 1830,	57,290

The district has therefore decreased since 1830, 4,357. The want of newspapers, then, has not added to its prosperity.

There are in the district about 12,000 white persons over 20 years of age. Of these, 3,445, or more than one quarter, can neither read nor write!

The whole state of Connecticut, with three hundred thousand white inhabitants, (miserable land of schools, newspapers, factories and pumpkins) has only 526, who do not read or write. That is, there are just 80 times as many ignorant people in proportion, in Wise's district, as there are in Connecticut!

Many a man sees the poor starving around him without a sigh, and, when his day of departure draws near, gives his whole substance to some foreign charity, which, to say the best of it, is calculated only to lay the foundation for knowledge among a bloody race. Give us the living every day charity, that springeth from the well of the soul, and not that mean, miserable, deferred charity, which comes from the chamber of death in weeds of mourning, and causes the heir to curse the parent for his liberality ere he is laid in his narrow chamber forever.

All men have their frailties. Whoever looks for a friend without imperfections, will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves with all our faults, and we ought to love our friends in like manner.

Never esteem men merely on account of their riches or their station. Respect goodness, find it where you may. Honor talent wherever you behold it unassociated with vice; but honor it most when accompanied with exertion, and especially when exerted in the cause of truth and justice.

Let the Puppy have his Collar.—The late Lord Albemarle having been spoken to by a Scotch nobleman to solicit for him from king George the second the Green Ribband, did so; but his majesty refused, saying, "he would not bestow the favor upon a fellow who had constantly opposed the Court." "Yes, Sir," said Lord Albemarle, "but he means to be more pliable for the future." "Well, I don't care for that—he is a puppy and shall not have it." The King having said so turned to go away, when Lord Albemarle asked what answer he should return to the applicant. "Tell him he is a puppy." "Well, sir, he is a puppy that is sincerely inclined to follow his master." "Aye," retorted the King, "are you sure of that?" "Perfectly so, Sire." "Well, then," said the King, "let the puppy have his collar."

Notice.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of ISAIAH H. SPENCER, deceased, at February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Hyde county, do hereby give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CASON G. SPENCER,
PELEG W. SPENCER,
Administrators.

April 12. 19—

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to O. F. LONG & CO., are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, between this and May Court.

Those who fail to attend to this, may expect to be waited upon by an officer *without any exception.*

O. F. LONG & CO.

April 4 18—

For Sale,

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR; also a small quantity of BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 15. 11—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Cabey's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arnatta
Steel, "	Quick Silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chains	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log-Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Arquefortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

Equity Sales.

James and William Smith—Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the house of John Moore, on the 6th day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND containing sixteen and a half acres, adjoining the lands of Henry O'Daniel and others; Also, ONE TRACT of ninety six acres, adjoining the lands of Jesse O'Daniel and others.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Thomas Moore—Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the store of Jesse Hargrave, on the 7th day of May next, the brick HOUSE in Chapel Hill, now occupied by Miles Davis as a shoe shop. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Francis Henderson and others—Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Morgan's creek, adjoining the land of Wm. Brewer and others, containing two hundred and ten acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife v. Durel Mangum and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Flat River, adjoining the lands of Robert Hall and others, containing one hundred acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Baxter Davis and wife, and others v. John Strain and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of of May next, a TRACT OF LAND lying on Boland creek, adjoining the lands of Miriam Strain and others, supposed to contain one hundred acres A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Thomas Terrel and others v. William Brooks and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, the LOT No. 120, now occupied by Robert Eaton, adjoining J. C. Turrentine and others. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

April 5. 18—4w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

GOODS

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel-mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints.
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies.
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brughans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale for cash, at Hillsborough, on the 23d May next, being the Monday of May Court, EIGHT or NINE VERY LIKELY NEGROES, being the same which were purchased by them to save a security debt, and are now offered for sale for their indemnity. The title is beyond dispute, but will be warranted.

ALEXANDER CHEEK,
by C. W. Johnston.
C. W. JOHNSTON,
WM. BARBEE.

March 18. 16—ts

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1842, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Anti-inertian Society
Mrs. Margaret H. Allis
James Ashley
B
Rachel Borland
Calvin S Brown
John Brown
Abner Bailiff
S. M. Barbee
William Bowls, sen.
William L. Bowls
C
Henry Cates
Reuben Carden
Clerk of County Court
Isaac Crabtree
William Couch 2
Samuel Couch, esq.
John H Crutchfield 2
James Crutchfield
D
Miss M M De Rosset
William C Davis 2
Capt William Durham
Alvis Durham
John C Douglass
James Dogharty
Ruben Day
E
Miss Nancy N Ellis
F
Edward Fonville
James Fowler
Mrs Lucinda Freeland
G
William Guess
John or Sampson Glenn
William Griffin
George B Gordon
H
Delila Hopkins
Mrs Kennedy Haughton 2
Eliza Horn
John Holloway
Rebecca Hopson
Wm A Hanney
J
Alexander Justice 2
K
Washington King
L
James Lindsey
Wm A Lea
Thomas Lashley
M
John L Moore
John Murdock
Geo. W Morrow
Siddy McKay
John A M'Mannin
Samuel Medlin
Moore McCulloch
P
Sally Petty
David D Paul
J R Patterson
A J Peebles
Wm C Phelps
Q
S B Quick
R
George Rhodes
Dilly Roberts
William Rogers
Louisa Robeon
James Roach
S
Thomas J Sharp
Charles C Smith 2
Alexander Strain
Samuel W Simpson
Mary Stanly
Spencer & Murray
T
James Turner, senr
Jas. Thompson (Smoky Town)
Page Trice
W
Mary Wilson
Moriah Wilson
Felix Wilson
Wm B Williams
John Williams
Henderson Wood or Hugh Riggs
Frank K Worsham

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 5. 18—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

MR. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—



Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.



THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened mass which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every State of the Union. One bronzed, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitcluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

Notice.

THE undersigned expects to attend the United States District Court at Newbern, on the 4th Monday in April, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Raleigh, on the 10th of May. I shall be pleased to attend to any applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, or other business in either of the Courts. Written applications addressed to me at Milton, N. C. will be attended to

N. J. PALMER,
Attorney of the U. States Courts.

March 24. 17—3w

Notice.

☞ On the last Saturday in April, there will be a meeting at the High Falls Factory, on Haw River, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the subject of the division of Orange County. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, without distinction of party.

A WHIG AND DEMOCRAT.

March 16. 15—

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Attention!

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 47th Regiment N. Carolina militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to appear at the house of Jos. G Bacon, on saturday the 14th of May next, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs in full uniform, with six rounds of powder, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

WM. DICKSON, *O. S.*

April 12. 19—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.